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DEPARTMENT OF  
AGRICULTURE.

NEXT to corn no practical crop will give such a bulk of forage as oats and peas. On rich land the yield is twelve tons or more of green fodder per acre. When dry the oat and feed fodder is so rich in protein that less grain is required than with corn fodder. An acre of oats and pea fodder has about double the feeding value of an acre of barley. Late in the season barley and peas make a good forage crop, barley not being so subject to rust as are oats.



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will benefit any pasture. There is not so much difference in the feeding value for milk or butter production between early-cut timothy and clover as chemical analysis would show. The best hay we have, and which will produce more milk than any corn we ever fed, is from grass cut just at a little before becoming and cured principally in the cock. We never market any hay except in the form of milk or butter. Hay must be sufficiently cured before putting in the mow, so it will not heat unduly or become browned. Never put salt on hay. It will be unevenly distributed and become injurious to stock, besides doing no good. Our manure is prepared in the following manner: The manure trenches are water tight and absorbing material put in every day after stable are cleaned. The manure is largely used as a top dressing for meadows and by this practice all liquids are saved. I may say here that this practice of carefully saving all the excrement, both solid and liquid, and applying at once to the land before any leaching takes place, I believe to be the grand secret of the immense hay crops grown in this section. In regard to seeding grass land: Our custom has been, if we have a piece of meadow that seems to be failing, that is very likely somewhat damp; rather than plow, we give a coating of stable manure in winter, in early spring sow on a mixture of about six quarts to the acre of clover and timothy, harrow well and roll, removing any stone that may be turned up. Such treatment insures a full crop of hay and the land is improved by the decaying clover roots. I have known meadow lands thus treated that any one

As already stated, I prefer the manure applied in the fall and winter, and in the spring work the land well so that the manure will be well mixed with the soil. Then make the drills thirty inches wide but not high, and sow on top at the rate of about one and a half pounds of carrot and four pounds of mangel seed to the acre. After sowing, if the land is dry roll with the common land roller and seed will germinate much more evenly. I may say that last year, for the first time, I grew some mangels and suggest the beds of the different varieties on the checkerboard row system and found it very satisfactory. To do this, mark the land off twenty-eight inches each way and plant with a corn planter and single row to one plant in each place. The advantage of being able to scuffle both ways is certainly very great, especially on weedy land. As soon as the plants are secured

at the maples, elms, oaks, ashes, lindens, tall, sweet gum, sour gum and magnolia; but for instance, and what a large variety they offer! And this is not the half of eligible sorts. Then in the shrub line there are the rhododendron, laurel, mahonia, holly, ink berry, andromeda and others of an evergreen characteristic; and clethra, azalea, mock orange, spirea and diervilla, itea, cananotus and many others of much beauty. In many states there are woods close to one's door, and enough choice things could be culled from them to embellish the grounds. Recently I saw some thriving rhododendrons and laurels which had been dug up from their wild retreat three years ago, and which at this time are models of health and beauty. Very often it occurs that these wildlings can be dug up with a good ball of earth to the roots. This is always desirable, as it is then not necessary to prune much. There are fibrous rooted plants of this description, such as azaleas, rhododendrons

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BOSTON, MAY 28, 1898.

Persons desiring a change in the address of their paper must state where the paper has been sent as well as the new direction.

The best plan to postpone soil poverty is thorough tillage.

High price wheat means a better market for low price corn.

Talking big crops last year or next year will never grow them this year.

SOME men seem to know more about running the government than they do about getting a living from a hundred acre farm.

When the hay is out of the barn it is the proper time to fix those cracks in the barn wall, that make so much trouble in winter, and let so much grain out of the feed box.

The insurance companies having done their best to prevent the war, are now combining to take care of the wounded policy holders in the army, and save as many of them as they can.

AFTER all these rainy days there will be no excuse for machinery not in running order when hay time comes. The file, grindstone and tool chest may be put to good use in wet weather.

Now that the New Woman and the New Man have somewhat gone out of fashion it is time for the New Boy to have his linings. The New Boy will be helpful both indoors and out, always looking for something to do, even helping a bit with the housework if it is necessary.

When the weather is extremely cold, or very hot the mind and body are likely to get a trifle numb, but during this delightful season when effort is most needed all the powers are in best shape to do effective work. Time is worth money, and more money than any other time of the year on the farm.

It is more attractive to work out in spring and earn a few dollars cash than to put the time into crops that will not pay until fall. But a wise farmer who understands his business can make more working for himself than for others. A dollar earned by outside work is likely to be offset by two dollars lost by home neglect.

DESPITE the all absorbing interests of the war, New England affairs have received some share of attention in congress and as a result the river and harbor committee will view the Connecticut River in regard to deepening the channel. Probably no bill in relation to the matter will pass at present, as it is declared to be the intention not to pass any river and harbor bills this session.

No one needs to go to a sanitarium who lives on a farm. Sleep, open air exercise, and plenty of good food will cure almost any one who can be cured at all. All that the majority of sick people on the farm need is rest. If some of the old folks would do less work, and some of the young folks would perform more, the farm would for them be a good enough health resort.

This is the season when the amateur fisherman gets the impression that he owns the streams, their product, and all the land through which they flow. In point of fact, the fish belong to the farmer just as much as the fruit of his apple tree, and if sportsmen are allowed to help themselves they should at least expect to refrain from injuring the crops and tramping down the best mowing.

The enormous demand for grain at home and abroad is helping the speculators remarkably in keeping up the price, but the new crop in many countries will be available in a month or two, after which it is believed that the quotations will drop rapidly, still it is not believed that prices will fall to anything like the unprofitable level of two or three years ago. The present year is likely to be a satisfactory one for the general farmer, but the milk farmer and others who buy grain and sell their product at a fixed price, will derive little advantage from the general high level of staple crops.

Among women in the cities there are quite a number who have rural tastes, and who would like to establish a home in the country if circumstances would admit. The longing for country life is to be encouraged, because it means stronger nerves, better health, and greater independence. Women who have considerable business taste are often able to establish country homes in nearly every country town and still retain their position in the city. Successful women farmers are scarce, but there are thousands who can establish successful country homes.

## DEAFNESS CANNOT BE CURED

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflammation of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a running sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

## CURRENT TOPICS.

Naval operations have been limited recently to a game of hide and seek in the Caribbean Sea between our fleet and the Spanish. Commodore Schley's flying squadron has joined Admiral Sampson's in hunting for the elusive Spanish admiral. Since the Spanish fleet left Curacao early last week, the public has learned nothing of its whereabouts. On last week Friday it was reported from Madrid that official information had been received that the Spanish fleet had entered the harbor of Santiago de Cuba. Last week Wednesday Secretary Long authorized the statement that the battleship Oregon, whose long voyage around Cape Horn, has been watched with great public anxiety, was safe, but for various reasons did not give her whereabouts. The Oregon, with her consort, the Marietta and Buffalo, will constitute an important addition to our naval strength in Cuban waters.

The invasion of Cuba by our army apparently still waits on the determination of the hide and seek contest in the Caribbean Sea. Meanwhile volunteer troops are being concentrated in large numbers at Chickamauga, Tampa, Washington and other points of rendezvous. Nearly, if not quite, 100,000 volunteers have been mustered into the service of the United States. The military expedition in aid of Admiral Dewey has sailed from San Francisco. It carried out the first division of the army which is expected to occupy Manila. General Merritt, who will be governor general of the Philippines, will follow later. The entire expeditionary force under his command will include about 15,000 troops.

So much trouble has been made by the premature publication by the newspapers of the details of the war program that the government has been taking every precaution to keep all movements and plans quiet.

In the past, the Spanish have been able to gain a knowledge of all the plans contemplated, and were able to checkmate them in several instances, as in the expedition of the Gussie, which attempted to land supplies for the Cuban insurgents. By a strict censorship of all news sent out from the principal scenes of action, and by extra precautions in every way, there has been recently but little information which could be obtained, and for that reason the news columns of the daily papers have been full only of rumors, guesses and opinions. This much is certain, however, that the Spanish squadron is somewhere in the Caribbean Sea, that the two American squadrons are waiting their opportunity to destroy it, and that this will be only a question of time, for the Spanish fleet will soon need both coal and provisions, supplies of which cannot be obtained at any port in the West Indies. The only way they can obtain them is by means of coilers from Spain. The run across the Atlantic from the Cape Verde Islands would use most of the coal on shipboard, and the squadron have been able only to obtain temporary supplies at Martinique, Curacao and Santiago where they have made stops.

The new Spanish cabinet which has been formed, with Senor Sagasta still at the head, is not an especially strong one, and its existence depends upon its continuing the war with the United States with boldness, as this only will satisfy the Spanish cortex.

A most unfortunate occurrence was the fire in Attleboro which practically destroyed the industrial portion of the town, consuming fourteen jewelry factories and several dwelling houses before it was extinguished. Four acres were burned over, and the loss will reach a million dollars or more. What is worse, several of the burned-out firms did not carry a full line of insurance on their stocks, depending to a considerable extent on their vaults to protect them in case of fire. In this they had not reckoned on such a conflagration, for in its path the vaults crumbled before the intense heat and very little salvage remains. The buildings were mostly light frame structures and very universally they were crowded into one section, so that although help was furnished as promptly as possible from surrounding towns, the fire cut off all opposition that could be brought against it. The visitation was most unfortunate in many ways, not only wiping out a large amount of usefully employed capital, but throwing out of employment some 1,500 skilled workmen who will have to seek work in other places. The fire was the most disastrous ever experienced by the town and may seriously affect its future prosperity.

The death of Edward Bellamy at the early age of forty-eight cuts short a life which has been fruitful in its influence upon the advanced thought of this country, if not of the world, and which promised even greater things. He is best known by his socialistic book "Looking Backward," which attracted such widespread interest that in three years caused the sale of half a million copies and its translation into several languages. His earlier literary work, previous to the writing of "Looking Backward," is not unknown but was quite different in character, being psychological in tendency. But the writing of this book led him to devote all his powers to the forwarding of the doctrines of nationalism, the assumption

by the nation of all great comprehensive functions of the social organism, and the absolute control of all production and distribution. To still further extend these doctrines, he started in Boston a weekly paper called The New Nation and it was conducted under his editorial management for three years. Although bright and interesting, it did not secure sufficient patronage to enable it to live and its publication was discontinued. A second book by Edward Bellamy "Equality," was published in 1897 and was written along the same lines as "Looking Backward." It has not been considered, however, as powerful as the previous one. Mr. Bellamy's personality was an attractive and lovable one and his nature retiring and modest. He went to Denver in the vain hope that the change might benefit his health, but when he learned that there was no hope, his only desire was to die in the old homestead in Chicago.

England's "grand old man," William Ewart Gladstone, has just died at the ripe age of eighty-eight years. His death brings sorrow to the whole English speaking world and the tributes paid to his worth are not confined to the English nation. Although of Scotch parentage, his whole life record has been identified with the history of the English nation, and it has been one long battle for humanity, justice, religion and knowledge. Strong in body, mind and spirit, his career has been without a stain, well rounded and symmetrical. "Mr. Gladstone was but twenty-two years old when he graduated from Oxford University with the rare distinction of a 'double first class,' and we find him entering the House of Commons from Newark the very next year. It is interesting to note with what rapid strides he rose in that arena, where no quarter is given or taken, and he who wins the spurs of debate must be made of stern stuff. At the age of twenty six he was lord of the treasury in Sir Robert Peel's administration. In the same year he was under secretary of state for the colonies. At thirty two he was president of the board of trade. At thirty six he was colonial secretary. At thirty eight he was chosen to represent the University of Oxford in the House of Commons, a position which he held for eighteen years. At forty three he was chancellor of the exchequer. At fifty seven he was the leader of his party in the House of Commons. At fifty nine he was prime minister of the British Empire, foremost leader of the liberal party throughout the United Kingdom, and the most famous and influential tribune of the people in all Europe.

The zenith of political preferment had been obtained in 1868, when he was appointed by Queen Victoria to be her prime minister. On three subsequent occasions, at great epochs in the history of this century, he returned to the same transcendent seat of power. Such, in brief, is the story of Mr. Gladstone's successive steps in climbing the ladder of official distinction.

The real grandeur of the man was in his service to humanity, under circumstances of such peculiar opportunity that, having the will to do it and the intellectual power to do it and the chance to do it, he impressed his marvellous and beneficent personality upon the laws, the institutions and the destinies of his own country, and upon the politico-moral sense of mankind, to a degree unequalled during this century in the Old World; and equalled in the New World, during the same time, by no man save Abraham Lincoln.

## Literary Notes.

The opening article of Harper's Magazine for June is "The Star of the People," the second of a richly illustrated series of articles treating Russia as a militant power in the forefront of modern political movements, by Julian Ralph. "Current Fallacies upon Naval Subjects," is a timely article relative to warships and naval strategy, by Capt. A. T. Mahan, U. S. N., our leading authority on the subject. In "A Century of Cuban Diplomacy—1763 to 1898," Professor Albert Bushnell Hart, of Harvard, partially sums up the past of the Cuban question. "The Trolley in Rural Parts," is by Sylvester Baxter, and is illustrated by Peter Newell. "William's Moose" is a hunting story, by Hambleton Sears, illustrated by A. B. Frost and E. B. Edwards. "A Study of a Child," by Louise E. Hogan, records the development of an infant mind. It is illustrated by drawings made by the child before his seventh year. "The Situation in China" is an explanation by the Eastern correspondent of the London Times of the interest of the United States in the exploitation of China. The short stories of the June Harper are "Miss Maria," the third of the "Old Chester Tales," by Margaret Deland, illustrated by Howard Pyle. "The Spirit of Mahongui," by Frederic Remington, illustrated by the author. "Mrs. Pettigrew's Question," by Ellen Douglas Deland, illustrated by W. F. Smalley. "A Rebel Cypher Despatch. One which did not reach Judah P. Benjamin," by David Homer Bates. "A Woman Who Lost Her Principles," by Louise Betts Edwards, illustrated by E. L. Blumenschein. "With Music and White Light," by Abby Swain Meguire; and "Dialect," by Alexander Black.

The defeat of the direct inheritance tax disposes of the only attempt made this year to seriously change the taxation system of Massachusetts. No other New England state has attempted any legislation of the kind the past season. Maine and Connecticut as well as Massachusetts already have collateral inheritance taxes, that is taxes on inheritances and bequests out of the direct line of descent.

It is said that General Fitzhugh Lee will be offered the presidency of the Texas State Agricultural and Mechanical College in Bryan, which has been vacant for some time. There are forty applicants for the position, and their eager rivalry has prevented the choice of any of them. They will all withdraw in favor of Lee.



## Washington News.

It is interesting to note, in view of the talk of the ultimate disposal of the Philippine Islands to Great Britain, that that country already largely controls their trade. Recent State Department reports show that of the total arrivals and departures of vessels in 1897, numbering in each case 322 to and from the three open ports of Manila, Iloilo and Cebu, the vessels flying the English flag numbered 192 arrivals and 100 departures; this against forty-seven arrivals and the same number of departures for Spain, thirty-one and twenty-nine respectively for Germany and only twenty-four and twenty-two respectively for the United States. Other countries are insignificantly represented.

## PRODUCTIVENESS OF CUBA.

The State Department has just issued a timely and interesting report from our late consul at Santiago de Cuba. The island's area, he says, about equals the state of Pennsylvania, and its productive soil, mineral wealth and climatic conditions entitle it to rank among the foremost communities in the world. The soil is a marvel of richness, and fertilizers are seldom used, unless in the growth of tobacco, even though the same crops are grown on the same land for a hundred years, as has happened in some of the old sugar cane fields. The mountains are of coral formation but much of the low land seems to be composed largely of fossils of sea matter from pre-historic times, and is thus extremely rich in lime and phosphate. Although settled fifty years before the United States, Cuba still has 13,000,000 acres of primeval forest containing mahogany, cedar, logwood, ebony, lignum-vitae and other valuable woods. If all the land in Cuba suitable to the growth of sugar were devoted to that industry, it is estimated that the island might supply the entire western hemisphere with that article. She has already produced for export in a single year, a million tons and her capabilities in that line have been only in the experimental stage. The adaptability of the soil to tobacco culture has long been known, and Cuba takes great pride in the quality of her coffee; until the war, her coffee plantations were in a flourishing condition. According to the figures of the British consul-general, Cuba's production of sugar in 1896 was only 225,221 tons against 1,004,264 tons in 1895, showing a decrease of seventy-seven and one-half per cent.

The tobacco crop is estimated at 560,000 bales or 6,100,000 pounds and under normal conditions about 80,000 persons are employed in tobacco cultivation. The rainfall of Cuba is about fifty inches and is so distributed that irrigation is not necessary. The following table giving the values of exports of some of our principal products to Cuba in 1897 as compared with 1893 shows the extent to which the war has interfered with our trade with the island.

	1893	1897
Wheat flour	\$2,821,000	\$564,000
Corn	\$62,000	\$247,000
Hog products	\$4,401,000	\$2,224,000
Beans & peas	\$392,000	\$276,000
Potatoes	\$54,000	\$31,000
Manufactures of leather	\$191,000	\$9,000
Boards, planks, etc.	\$1,098,000	\$296,000
Locomotives, engines, boilers, etc.	\$71,000	\$7,000

## THE DODDER WEED INFESTING CLOVER AND ALFALFA.

A bulletin prepared by L. H. Dewey, Assistant Botanist of the Department of Agriculture, is just being issued by that office and will prove of interest and benefit to almost every farmer. Everyone is familiar with the slender, yellow tendrils of the field dodder, which twines on the low branches of certain crops and in some pastures does serious damage. There are a number of species of this parasite, having yellow, orange, white or pink, thread-like stems which twine about green herbs and shrubs and draw their nourishment through minute suckers which penetrate the bark of the host plant. Dodder seeds are generally introduced with lupine clover or alfalfa seed, or distributed with hay. The seed germinates under much the same conditions as clover seed, but instead of two leaves appearing above the ground, there is a slender, conspicuous yellow shoot. This bends down one side; then swings slowly around, lengthening meanwhile, until it strikes a green plant. If no plant upon which it can live is within reach, it dies as soon as it has exhausted the nutriment stored up in the seed; but if the swinging shoot comes against a genial host plant, it twines about it and draws the life force from that plant, dwarfing, and in many cases, especially in clovers, killing it. As soon as the upper part becomes well established on the living plant, branches are produced, which wave slowly about like the first shoot, looking for more worlds to conquer. By the time the first host plant attacked has died, these new branches of the parasite are well established. Thus the dodder lives on, dying behind as its support is destroyed and pushing its branches in all directions to attack new plants. Dodder seeds will ripen with clover seeds and it is almost impossible to remove them by cleaning. It is not safe, Mr. Dewey says, to sow clover or alfalfa seed from a dodder-infested field. He advises several methods of eradication, such as closely mowing dodder-infested spots in the meadow, application of chemicals, burning, grazing

by sheep, etc., and suggests as the surest preventives clean seed and clean hay.

## INTERESTING PUBLICATIONS.

A number of other interesting bulletins recently issued by the Department of Agriculture treat of the following subjects: "Alfalfa or Lucerne," "Cow-peas," "Methods of Curing Tobacco," "Facts about Milk," "Commercial Fertilizers," "Hog Cholera and Swine Plague," "The Locust in 1898," and "Cultivating Vetches." These are all publications of value to farmers generally, and can be had free upon application to the Secretary of Agriculture. "Alfalfa or Lucerne" is a twenty-page pamphlet prepared by Mr. Jared G. Smith, assistant in the Division of Grasses. Mr. Smith treats interestingly of this important forage crop, which has been cultivated for more than twenty centuries. He describes its habits of growth and gives directions for its cultivation, specifying the results learned through the Department from experiments and reports received from all sections of the country; also its value as feed and for soiling and its very great importance as a soil renovator. Alfalfa, being similar to clover, gathers its nitrogen from the air and thus adds largely to the fertility of the farm, whether used as a food or a green crop.

## ANOTHER NITROGEN GATHERER.

Mr. Smith's name is also attached to a ten page pamphlet on cow-peas, another leguminous crop of great value to the American farmer. This plant is to the south what alfalfa is to the west and red clover to the north. Its value is coming to be more generally recognized in northern states where it is being of late quite extensively grown. The cow-pea, which by the way is not a pea, but a bean, is very rich in nitrogen and is of great value for green cropping. Florida would be lost without the cow pea. Many of the Florida "crackers" feed their mules exclusively on cow pea hay—combining the stock and the pods and manage to keep their animals in fair condition. The publication will be of value to all farmers living in the middle and border southern states; those of the southern states are thoroughly familiar with its habits and possibilities.

Mr. Smith's pamphlet on "Vetches" is also in the same line. This will be of interest to those practicing green cropping or in fact to all farmers who undertake careful rotation. The vetch is likewise a legume, gathering free nitrogen from the air, and it has the advantage of making its growth very early in the spring when most other plants are not yet available as forage. It makes excellent stock feed.

## AMERICAN TOBACCO.

Farmers Bulletin, No. 60, is a general treatise on the methods of curing tobacco and contains information useful to those desiring to engage in this industry. The methods are so varying in different parts of the country, with its vastly different conditions, that but little general advice can be given on this subject, each locality having laws unto itself.

## COMMERCIAL FERTILIZERS.

This bulletin is an excellent practical treatise of twenty pages on the composition and use of fertilizers. The subject is discussed by E. A. Voorhees, M. A., director of the New Jersey Experiment Station, which state has made very exhaustive investigations relative to this subject. The publication is a valuable one, and if in the hands of every farmer may save dollars when he comes to buy his fertilizers.

## ABOUT PORKEES.

The Department reprints a bulletin by Doctor Salmon, of the Bureau of Animal Industry, on hog cholera and swine plague in which he treats of the distinction between the two diseases and their general characteristics, causes of the diseases, treatment and methods of prevention. As usual, with most troubles and ailments, the doctor thinks prevention is worth more than remedy.

## NOT A LOCUST PLAGUE.

The Assistant Entomologist of the Department, Mr. Schwarz, makes the statement that the periodical cicada, popularly known as the "locust" or "seventeen year locust" is expected to appear this year at many places in the country. This periodical cicada should not be confused with the destructive locust or grasshopper of the west, nor does it injure field crops, although appearing in enormous numbers in timbered sections. The only real damage done by it consists in puncturing the twigs of young orchard trees and causing them to fall off. These locusts have been developing in the ground as worms, and they will emerge with the hot weather and from clean-cut round holes which they bore in their upward course toward sunlight and heat, into which they emerge as winged creatures. In forest sections where they are very numerous, the roar from their aggregate singing can be heard for a great distance.

GUY E. MITCHELL.

## Read and Run.

—England is strengthening her fleet in the Pacific.

—Five Fall River mills closed this week to curtail production.

—An American firm has shipped \$500,000 worth of elevators to London.

—Our trade with Cuba has been shown to exceed that of all other nations.

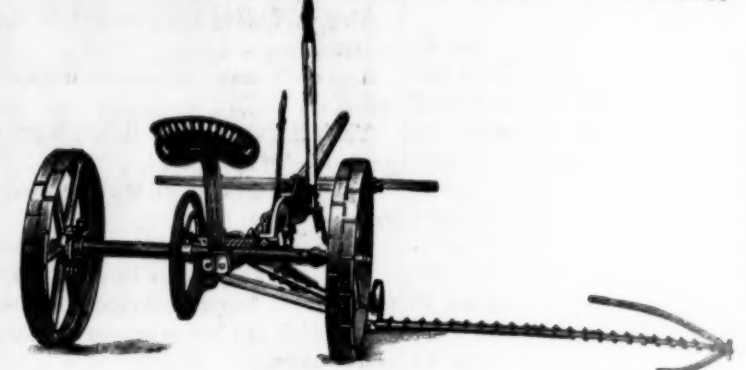
—One hundred employees of the Falls Mountain Paper Company have struck.

—Cancelled orders for woollen goods are being duplicated, and trade is fair.

—Andrew Carnegie says he thinks Pittsburgh will be the industrial centre of the country.

—Fifteen thousand tons of coal are stored at Portsmouth, N. H. for the use of the navy.

## WORCESTER BUCKEYE MOWER



Will cut more GRASS for less MONEY than any other Mower on the Face of the Earth.

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Look for our TRADE MARK on all duplicate pieces. No others are Genuine.

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The U. S. the Most Simple and Most Effective Machine.

When I bought your make of cream separator, the Improved U. S., I felt sure I was getting the most simple and at the same time the most effective machine for the work. After over a year's use I am confirmed in this conviction. I am very glad I learned to know the U. S. before purchasing a machine.

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## UBREED'S UNIVERSAL WEEDER &amp; CULTIVATOR.

IS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST THE LEAST.

FOR THIS REASON WISE FARMERS BUY IT.



The Universal has many points of superiority over other weeders, foremost of which is the movable tooth-board which governs the elasticity of the fingers and makes it possible to do effective work on all crops and soils. NO OTHER WEEDER HAS THIS DEVICE. The Universal Weeder will increase your crops and save labor enough in one year to pay for itself. We offer

Permanent Tooth Weeders at \$4.50 and Removable Tooth at \$5.50 Each.  
Cash to accompany order.  
Don't put off buying when you can get a machine at these prices, but Write to-day for circulars and agent's terms.

THOMAS J. GREY, Manufacturer, 32 So. Market St., BOSTON.

—The University of Pennsylvania has broken the hammer-throwing and hurdle-running college records.

—Ex-President Harrison has been retained by Venezuela as counsel before the boundary arbitration court.

—It is reported that Russia has ordered fifty locomotives of the Baldwin Locomotive works of Philadelphia.

—Companies with western Massachusetts capital have been incorporated to mine gold in the Adirondacks.

—Chief Justice Alonzo P. Carpenter of the New Hampshire Supreme Court died in Concord Saturday morning.

—Since the death of Gladstone, Senator Justin Smith Morrill of Vermont is the oldest living English speaking statesman. There was about four months' difference in their ages, Gladstone having been born Dec. 29, 1809, and Senator Morrill April 14, 1810. His length of service exceeds that of any American statesman. He was elected a representative to the Thirty-fourth Congress and re-elected to the five succeeding Congresses, and then transferred to the Senate as a Union Republican in 1867 making his term of public service forty three years.

—The United States Supreme Court has decided that convictions under the oleomargarine law of Pennsylvania and New Hampshire to be invalid, thus holding the laws unconstitutional.

Justice Peckham announced the opinion of the Court in these cases. There were three of the cases from the state of Pennsylvania and one from New Hampshire. In Pennsylvania George Schallenger, George E. Paul and J. Otis Paul were prosecuted in the State courts, on charge of violating the state law prohibiting the introduction of oleomargarine into the state.

The trial court held the law to be invalid under the Federal constitution on the ground that it infringed the provision

in regard to interstate commerce. The State Supreme Court reversed this decision, holding the law to be constitutional. The opinion rendered by Justice Peckham reverses the State Supreme Court and sustains the trial court, holding the convictions to be invalid, because the law is in contravention of the Federal constitution. Justice Harlan and Gray dissented in this case, as they did in the New Hampshire case.

In this latter case the same question was involved, the law of this state being practically the same as that of Pennsylvania. In the New Hampshire case the law provides that when the oleomargarine is colored pink there shall be no prohibition. Justice Peckham said this was a mere evasion, and reversed the decision of the State Supreme Court, which had been in support of the law. In this case there was but one prosecution, and this was directed against Clarence E. Collins.

## World Over.

—A rebellion has broken out in Russia.

—The Venezuela revolution is reported crushed.

—Jamaica has appropriated a special defense fund.

—The paper mills are running to full capacity.

—Notable dogs are exhibited in the Paris dog show.

—The magnificent crops in northern Africa are expected to reduce the price of wheat.

—The House of Commons has adopted an address to the queen asking for Gladstone the honor of burial in Westminster Abbey.

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